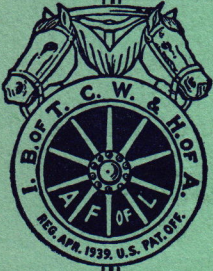


FEBRUARY, 1945

The INTERNATIONAL Teamster



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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They Would Betray Us Again

TIMED with the German break through American lines, the isolationists in Congress raised a clamor in favor of a negotiated peace. That was exactly what the Germans had in mind when they attacked.

And as usual there are American senators ready to spearhead the German propaganda drive in this country, as they have done so effectively and with such a callous disregard of American life for so many years.

They are now saying that the determination of the allies to crush Germany is "costly and brutal." They say that fighting the war through to complete and unquestioned victory will cost American lives.

Certainly it will. But a negotiated peace will cost more lives. American boys are dying by thousands today because American senators betrayed them a quarter of a century ago.

And thousands more will die if this country permits itself to be betrayed in the United States senate again. We are fighting today because the senate refused to let this country join with other nations in an organization with the power to enforce peace.

And the senate today contains men of the same treacherous character as those who lost us the peace after the last war with Germany.

These senators are striving desperately to halt the national sentiment in favor of world cooperation for peace. The returns from the last election sent chills down their spines. It retired several notorious isolationists from public life.

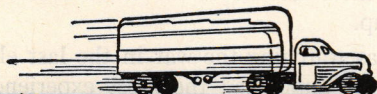
Those still remaining know they will be defeated in 1946 unless they can change public sentiment. This they are trying to do by renewing their attacks on our allies, by questioning every military reverse and by creating the fear that our sacrifices are in vain.

They say we should negotiate a peace with Germany even though they know that we are negotiating another war if we do so.

"Costly and brutal," they call our national policy. Those words apply to the men who utter them. Such senators would shed the blood of babies yet unborn because they know the generation they would sacrifice cannot vote them out of office.

That's the job of the rest of us, from Montana to Massachusetts. We must clean out this nest of reptiles or their venom will poison our children.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLII

FEBRUARY, 1945

No. 3

Tobin Supports Wagner Act Warns CIO of Prejudiced Board Members

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

Office of Publication
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CONSIDERABLE publicity has been recently given by the press to an article appearing in the January issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, written by Thomas E. Flynn, denouncing the National Labor Relations Board. Most of the writers claim that Flynn was expressing my opinions. This is far from the truth.

It is true I am editor and I can suppress any article that I believe would be injurious to the International union. But I also like to have International representatives who travel and who contact our people, express themselves freely.

Flynn's criticism was mostly against the prejudiced membership of the National Labor Relations Board. With those statements I fully agree.

When Flynn or anyone else states that the remedy is to repeal the National Labor Relations Act, then I disagree.

Why? Because I worked and struggled and fought for years to have enacted such a law, and unless everything fails towards clarifying by amendment, I will never consent to repealing this law which, I believe, if fairly administered, was the greatest legislation ever enacted for freeing the toilers from company unions and from fear of being discharged for joining a union.

It must be remembered that I worked under the yoke of the old labor-hating system. It is difficult to forget its hardships and its slavery.

But, as stated above, I agree with the statement that the administration of the law has been foul. It smells. And some day the CIO will repeat what I am now saying.

Suppose a Republican is elected President—as there will be some day. A board would be appointed that would render every decision against the CIO, as is now the case against the AFL. That is what is going to happen.

The next Republican convention may adopt a platform pledging themselves if elected to amend the national labor law in accordance with the suggestions of the American Federation of Labor, and appoint a board whose members are not slaves of prejudice, or rubber stamps.

Harry Millis, formerly a teacher in the University of Chicago, an institution, it is rumored, that for years was subsidized by the Rockefeller interests, was, we are informed, on the payroll of the CIO before his appointment.

The American Federation of Labor consented to his appointment. Anyone was better than Edwin Smith, who was chairman then. Smith, it will be remembered, when let out, immediately went to work for the CIO.

Where the American Federation of Labor fell down was in not looking over the record and connections of Millis. The CIO is not to be condemned for being on the job. But the CIO may pay the price some day of going too far one way.

In reality the Teamsters could have fared much better under a Republican board, but then the employers would also get their pound of flesh and maybe destroy the act. The employers, you will remember, paid for and ran the Republican campaign.

But if it is not too early now to do some

guessing, if the Republicans select a progressive candidate and cut away from the old dyed-in-the-wool labor haters, they can carry three-fourths of the labor vote next time up.

I was watching the war in the last election, and supported the most experienced man, the one who could carry it to a successful ending. After all, unless we win the war, everything else is lost. There will be no unions if we lose this conflict.

And I was considering who could win it with the least shedding of the blood of our nation. I think we made no mistake. We would do the same thing tomorrow. Everything else fades into nothingness except winning this war and preventing another war.

But in the meantime, the administration must not lose sight of the real friends who substantially helped to keep them in power.

They must not fill federal boards with a lot of fanatical, prejudiced job seekers who know nothing about the practical, every-day life of the toiler, and who could not influence a dozen votes or dig up a thousand dollars or give a hundred dollars themselves toward the campaign, which cost several million dollars and turned in to Roosevelt and Truman almost 26 million votes.

Labor men of top standing want no jobs for themselves. They want a fair, square deal, as they are getting from the Supreme Court. They want to get rid of the narrow-minded, prejudiced fanatics.

They want some machinery set up to have power to guide the President, who cannot possibly run the war and run the country, especially where labor is involved.

Otherwise the administration may win the war, and while not watching the pulse of the workers, destroy the future hopes of the progressive leaders of the nation who so unselfishly labored, at great risk, to return to office for four terms the majority party now controlling the destinies of the nation.

Flynn Declines to Debate Wagner

Criticism Based on Administration of Law

BY THOMAS E. FLYNN

Executive Assistant to the General President

SHORTLY after the January issue of this magazine went into the mails I received a telegraphic invitation from a public opinion forum to debate with Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York on the merits of the National Labor Relations Act.

I refused, because Senator Wagner and I would agree on the merits of the act.

The invitation referred to an article which quoted my criticism of the national labor relations board, stating that we should abolish the board rather than to continue to suffer the injustices the Teamsters have experienced under it.

I refused the invitation to debate with Senator Wagner, the author of the act, because there would be no disagreement between us as to his motives or the intention of the law.

I have the highest regard for the senator and so has the Teamsters' Union. There was no criticism of him in my criticism of the administration of his law.

Properly administered, the national labor relations act is just what it has been frequently pictured—labor's magna charta.

Improperly administered, it becomes an Oregon boot.

Speaking from my personal experience with many cases in many parts of the country, I can say that the Wagner act has been administered to the detriment of the Teamsters.

I explained in detail the procedure by which they penalize us in the January issue.

My remarks were given considerable publicity and interpretation by the newspapers. In some instances they were deliberately misconstrued to give the impression that the Teamsters were opposed to the principles of

the Wagner act and were actively campaigning for its repeal.

This is not true. It would be with great regret that I would see this law repealed. I agree wholeheartedly with the purpose of the act and commend the motives of those who enacted it into law.

If, however, these high motives are destroyed by prejudiced administration, the law is no longer of any benefit to our union.

The basic principles of the act have been submerged by the personalities of the members of the national labor relations board.

There is no question but that the decisions of the board have been biased against the Teamsters.

Personally, I would prefer to see the board reorganized. I would like to see its prejudiced members replaced by men of fairness determined to enforce the law for the benefit of the underpaid men and women of the nation.

The Wagner act never intended to build one union at the expense of another. Its purpose was to guarantee to working men and women the right to join a labor organization of their own choosing, without coercion.

We have not been successful in our attempt to reorganize or change the personnel of the national labor relations board.

The next alternative is amendment of the Wagner act to protect us from the discrimination practiced by the board.

If it is impossible to reorganize the board or amend the law, it may be necessary to take the only course left open and demand repeal of the Wagner act in its entirety.

Of course this would be a hardship for us, as well as for all of labor. But it would be a lesser hardship than that which faces us

under the continued penalties imposed by the board.

We know how to organize the hard way. We built our union to a position of national prominence before we had a liberal national administration to give us legal assistance.

In the early days we organized not only without any legal help but in the face of laws enacted to hinder us.

We had a powerful union before we had a Wagner act and we will continue to have one.

Teamster Union Label is Protected

Registered in All States and in U. S. Patent Office

BY JOSEPH A. PADWAY, *General Counsel*

ON INSTRUCTIONS of President Tobin and the general executive board I was directed to register the label of the International in every state of the United States, in the territories and in the United States Patent Office.

In compliance with these instructions my associates and I proceeded to examine the laws of all the states and territories as well as the federal laws for the purpose of presenting applications for registration.

These applications were presented and we are now pleased to advise the officers and membership that the union label of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been registered in each of the 48 states of the United States in accordance with the laws of each state, and in the District of Columbia, and that it likewise has been registered with the United States Patent Office.

Thus the International and all its affiliates are protected in the exclusive use of the label and against infringement by any other person, corporation or union.

The necessity for complete registration came about as a result of claimed conflicts on the part of other organizations and because of the present tendency on the part of dual and rival unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to use and infringe upon labels used and adopted by American Federation of Labor unions.

It may be well for me at this time to set forth briefly the necessity for the use of the

union label and the advantages derived therefrom.

From an early day groups of organized workers have used the union label as a mark to distinguish their work and labor in the production of commodities or in the transportation of them from such work and labor performed by others.

Thus the label became a symbol of the objectives of the labor movement and it is now recognized as such by all. It stands for economic liberty and industrial justice, and for work and labor performed under fair and just terms and conditions.

When the label appears upon an article it indicates that work has been performed by members of the union in connection with the production, processing or handling of the goods to which it is attached—it indicates superior quality and service performed under union conditions.

All the states of the Union have provided legal means for the registration of union labels and the protection of the valuable rights inherent in them. Hence, upon adoption of our new union label the task of providing protection of the label against unauthorized use was referred to me.

It appeared that the best way to provide such protection and thus avoid infringement and disputes concerning the label and its exclusive use was by registration as a union label or trademark throughout the United States and territories.

Because of extensive variation in the

trademark and union label laws, and differences in the procedure for registration, it was found necessary to give individual consideration and attention to registration in each state or other jurisdiction.

The work of registration was, therefore, a highly specialized and technical task. With some delay due to procedural requirements and the necessity for publication of notices it has been accomplished. Applications for registration have been filed and are now in process of completion in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

By adopting and safeguarding by legal means the union label we contribute to the efforts of all workers in America to obtain greater justice, broader freedom and more humane conditions of employment. The union label recognized by more than thirty million American Federation of Labor consumers and their friends is one of the greatest assets of organized labor, and provides a rallying point in the fight for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

I am therefore pleased to make this report on registration and protection against infringement of our union label, and recommend that such protection be continued and expanded by renewals and new registrations whenever and wherever the same may be required in order to maintain and preserve at all times this valuable asset.

Questions may arise from time to time which may raise some doubt in the minds of officers of local unions as to whether the right to use the label may be granted to a

particular employer in connection with certain work.

For instance some unions provide that the union label cannot be used by any employer who does not operate an "all union shop." To illustrate, the unions of the printing trades have adopted that rule, and no printer employer can use the label unless all his employees are members of the Printers' union.

An employer may request a Teamster local union to permit the use of the label even though some of his products may be hauled by non-union drivers. Under such circumstances the general officers may rule that such employer is not entitled to use the label.

Likewise the general officers may rule that non-union products which have been declared unfair shall not be hauled by union drivers, or at least that such employers may not use the Teamster union label in the hauling and transportation of such products. When such questions do arise the appropriate course to pursue is for the local union officers to communicate the facts and circumstances to the general officers for ruling.

It should be remembered that the label is the exclusive property of the International. A local union merely uses the same by permission of the International. The use of the label by an affiliate of the International is subject to the rules and regulations as made and changed from time to time by the International.

Newspaper Publishers Sabotage War

Powerful daily newspapers, whose circulation runs into the millions, are constantly (1) knocking the Russians, who are our allies, (2) praising the Finns who are allies of Hitler and who have helped Hitler sink American ships, (3) knocking the English, who are our allies.

All this is supposed to constitute "freedom of the press." *But it is the kind of "freedom" that preceded the downfall of*

the Spanish Republic and the collapse of France. The American people are going into debt for hundreds of billions of dollars and are giving the lives of a host of their sons to get this war over with. And right in the middle of its most crucial phase, when the support of all is needed, these publishers are busily engaged in promoting suspicion and distrust. — *The Union Gazette, San Jose, Calif.*

Army Paper Regrets Picket Clash

From December 1 issue of Yank

Published for American troops overseas.

You may have read about the recent incident in Kansas City when a group of some 40 servicemen, aroused by an unauthorized strike at a North American Aviation plant, stormed the plant entrance, dispersed the three pickets who were outside and tore up their picket signs. At that time the strikers were being urged to return by a regional director of their union, the UAW-CIO, which had condemned the strike as a violation of the union's no-strike pledge.

You may also have read the story a few days later, when another group of servicemen in Kansas City seized the sign from a picket in front of a liquor store and tore off an American flag that had been attached to the sign.

Now, it is wishful thinking to imagine that soldiers overseas, or even in the States, are growing any closer to civilians. They aren't. That goes particularly for many men abroad who feel that no one really has it tough unless he is overseas—and they are right.

But this attitude leaves them wide open to stories about how much money the workers back home are making, how many women they've got, how soft a life they have. It's the easiest thing in the world to put over these ideas, especially since a man overseas usually doesn't have access to all the facts.

That most of these stories are exaggerated and sometimes untrue is buried beneath the anger. Tell a soldier that the national average of strikes is at the lowest level in the history of the U. S.—6/10ths of 1 per cent of man-hours worked—and he probably won't be very much interest-

ed. What the hell are man-hours, anyway?

But you can't disguise the fact that the AFL and CIO have outlawed strikes for the duration, that the few you read about are wildcat strikes.

You can't ignore figures: in the first 109 days of the Normandy invasion we put ashore 17 million ship-tons of Allied vehicles and supplies, more than twice the total received by Gen. Pershing through friendly ports in the entire 19 months of our participation in the first World War. Who do you think made that stuff—pixies?

No one is condoning strikes in wartime. There shouldn't even be the few there are. But the kind of action that took place at Kansas City is loaded with trouble. It may be spontaneous. Or it may be instigated by unscrupulous people who would like to see a wild scramble between veterans and civilians for jobs after the war.

It would seem, though, that this is not exactly the way to get that "national unity" everyone talks about. There is a lot of discussion about those two words, but what they mean is simply that we are all part of the same country.

We are winning the war by working together, and we will have to work together after the war if we want jobs and prosperity.

It is going to be tough enough reconverting to full civilian production without starting a fight among the men who will do the producing. And if you begin by setting veteran against civilian, you will end by setting Protestant against Catholic, Catholic against Jew, white against Negro—and you will wind up having the very thing we are fighting the war to destroy.

We will get back to getting a dollar's worth for a dollar just as soon as we decide to wait until those that have it to sell need customers—*The Bridgemen's Magazine.*

Russians Save American Lives

But Isolationist Senators Don't Like It

BY LESTER M. HUNT

THE Russian winter offensive has started. The Russians are killing thousands of Germans. Every German they kill leaves one less for us to kill.

And the fewer there are for us to kill, the fewer Americans will die to attain victory.

Therefore, Americans are surviving because Russians are dying. And they are surviving because Englishmen are dying, too.

The pro-Germans in this country, most of whom read *The Chicago Tribune*, make no mention of these sacrifices by our allies. Instead they discuss the motives of our allies. And according to them, these motives are bad. They claim that Russia and England are fighting for their own security.

What are we fighting for? Our security! So if Russia and England are to be condemned for fighting for their security, we are to be condemned for fighting for ours.

And that is exactly what the pro-Germans are condemning us for, although they are not so frank about it. They think we are on the wrong side in this war. They think we should be fighting to help Germany rule the world, which means Germany would rule us also.

It happens that England, Russia and the United States are fighting fundamentally for themselves. Fortunately for the future of the world, they are all fighting together.

If they stay together, Germany will never be a military power again. She will never rise from the wreckage of defeat to begin killing American boys again in her lust for world supremacy.

That is why the pro-Germans do not want England and Russia and the United States to stay together. If we can be split, Germany can rise again.

And we will have the same bloody busi-

ness all over for a third time, perhaps without a Russian army or a British fleet to help us. In that event, we might lose. At least victory would be much more expensive than ever before. We would reckon our losses in millions, instead of hundreds of thousands.

So the German propaganda line in this country is to arouse fear and hatred of England and Russia. This propaganda has had its effect in England and Russia. They have become suspicious of us.

They think that we may stick our heads in the sand again as we did after the last war. Consequently, they are looking out for their own interests. Russia is trying to create a fringe of friendly nations on her borders. England is trying to build a bulwark of friendly nations across the English Channel, on her side of Europe.

Both are insisting that friendly governments control the countries that stand between them and the German armies of the future. They don't want the Germans to have the running start they had this last time.

And who can blame them for that? Would we tolerate a hostile government in Mexico? Or in Canada?

The pro-Germans tell us that the Russian and English policies are contrary to our war aims. That is drivel. We have only one war aim and that is to win the war. We are not fighting for any abstract ideals. We are not shedding our blood to get milk for undernourished children, desirable though it may be for them to have milk.

We are fighting because Germany, Japan and Italy jumped on us. We have to lick them or we will lose everything we have.

Of course we want to build a new world order out of the chaos. Our ambition to do that is not idealistic but practical. We want

to safeguard ourselves against another war, just as England and Russia do.

We are attempting it by different methods because our situation is different. We are not hemmed in by potentially hostile neighbors, as they are.

We think our system is better. We believe the Russian and English systems will merely be another balance of power that will not prevent another war.

We want them to work with us and give their neighbors more freedom of action in selecting their own political leaders. But before they will relinquish their second line of defense, they want a first line that will give them greater protection.

In other words, they must be convinced that we will stand with them against any future aggression from Germany. If they are so convinced, they will work with us and they will keep their hands off the little nations of Europe.

But they are not likely to become convinced while United States senators are talking of war with Russia. These are the same senators, incidentally, who said President Roosevelt was a warmonger when he warned us against Germany, Japan and Italy back in 1937.

They said it was "inflammatory" to talk like that against nations with whom we were at peace.

What is it now when they talk that way against an ally whose blood is staining the winter snows? The answer is that they are talking in favor of Germany now, just as they were then, and they don't care how much blood is shed as long as it is not German blood.

Without a doubt we will have many differences with both Russia and England. They need not be serious differences if we muzzle the whelps who yelp with *The Chicago Tribune*.

One Republican leader has made a great step in this direction by his indorsement of post-war cooperation. He has isolated the isolationists by committing the Republican party to international cooperation.

The isolationists, however, are now trying to drown his constructive words in a howl of hate. They still want to fight Russia or England or anybody except Germany.

If we insist on fighting Russia, she will probably accommodate us. We can cut our throats, too, which would be quicker. There's a thought for the isolationists! Has anybody got an old razor?

Canadian Teamster Union Officials Banquet in Toronto



These are officials of Teamster Unions throughout Canada and delegates of the locals to the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held recently in Toronto. The photograph was sent in by Secretary A. F. MacArthur of Joint Council No. 52 to illustrate the close cooperation that exists among the Teamsters of Canada.

War Veterans to Hold Seniority

Union Can't Open Door to New Members, However

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters will do everything within its power and within the law of the organization to be helpful in finding employment for returning members of the service at the ending of the war in Europe and again at the ending of the war with Japan.

It must be understood, however, that no matter what we, as International officers, believe, we have laws and a constitution which we are governed by and which we must observe.

For instance, we cannot strike out all forms of initiation in order to admit to membership men in the service who were never members of our union.

Nor can we place at the top of the list, in violation of our contracts with our employers, men who have been in the service who are just returning, even though they were members of our union.

The seniority clauses in our contracts must be observed. We have over 100,000 of our members, most of them on withdrawal cards, exempt from dues, now in some branch of the service.

Those men undoubtedly will be placed in good standing on their return, on the payment of one month's dues, in accordance with the rules of the local union and of the International union.

Those men can be given their seniority such as they would be entitled to if they had remained at their employment; in other words, their absence in the service will not be deducted from their seniority rights unless it is a distinct violation of some understanding already reached with those men.

The International officials hope that nothing will stand in the way of carrying out this provision.

As to new men who were never members

of our union, who are in the service, we do not really know how we can place them, even with the payment of an initiation fee, because there will not be work enough to go around for the returning members of our organization now in the service of our country.

We hope and trust there will be, but we are not living in dreams, nor are we going to be deluded by political promises made during campaigns.

We went through the stagnation of business after the last war and we know what happened, and we expect much worse conditions of unemployment to prevail at the ending of this war, at any rate until reorganization of industry has taken place. We most sincerely hope we are wrong in our analysis of the situation.

We have nothing to do with the CIO and the rules and provisions they make. That's their business. However, we say now in all truthfulness that the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters cannot throw its constitution and laws out the window, nor can we destroy, even if we wanted to, which we do not, existing agreements covering wages, hours and working conditions, including seniority rights.

This is also the position of the railroad brotherhoods. We hope to be able to find a way, a just way, within our laws, to meet the situation as we have met, in the years past, many other difficult situations that confronted us.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters will hold a convention in the month of September, 1945, and all those matters will be discussed by the delegates representing their several local unions. We do not know exactly where we will hold the convention. We do know that as things look now it will be impossible for us to hold it in Los An-

geles, which was chosen at the last convention, because the traffic to and from southern California and the West to the Orient will be so enormous that there is no possible chance of getting either transportation or hotel accommodations.

We may decide to hold our convention somewhere in the Middle West, which would be the central point for all delegates. This subject will be discussed at the meeting of the general executive board which is now in progress.

It would be cruel, unfair, unjust, and in violation of all our principles and procedure, to permit a man to just sign a slip of paper, say to him, "Now you are a member of our union," and then promise to put him to work.

This cannot be done, and it is wrong, unjust and unfair to be making such promises to the rank and file of the men in the service by any labor union, inside or outside the American Federation of Labor.

In our own trade and calling, which is as stable as any other, there will be over 100,000 of our men returning from the service; at least we hope so. Some of them, of course, will be disabled and unfit to go back to their former jobs.

But to place those men in employment there will have to be very close to the same number of men laid off who are now working. Then again, there will be a substantial reduction in the amount of merchandise to be hauled by trucks or by railroads.

We are hauling at this time over 500,000 tons a month of strictly government materials. At the ending of the war that will cease immediately.

Closely connected with government materials and with government manufacturing are thousands of tons of other merchandise

that is now hauled over the road and within the cities. That, too, will be discontinued.

Where, then, is it possible for us to place our unemployed regular members at work with such a reduction in hauling?

That, as stated above, goes for every trade.

Take steel, for instance. The production of steel after the last war went down from 100 per cent to 20 per cent capacity. All this talk about ten million automobiles being needed is, in our judgment, splendid, encouraging, optimistic propaganda.

Who is going to buy the ten million cars to be produced in the first three years after the war?

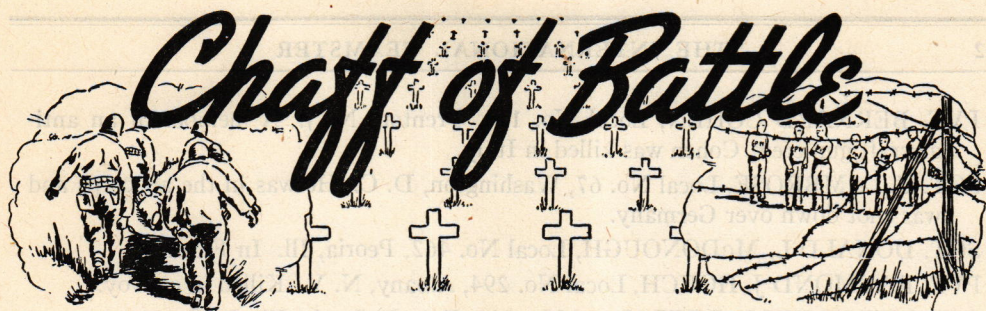
Not the returning soldiers, who will have very little money. Not the working men who are out of jobs. Not the fellows who are working part time. And not the men who have a few dollars in the bank or a couple of government bonds, who do not know the day they are going to be thrown out of work.

Again we repeat, we hope that the optimists are right, but now is the time not to be deceptive or foolish, but to measure as nearly as we can, by looking ahead, the economic conditions that always prevail after each war.

And this, I hope, is not an inappropriate time to mention the mad rush of people in department stores, buying every kind of junk for sale, almost throwing their money out the window, paying twice the price for any article even though it is far below normal quality. Knowing how to save a little each week is a quality, a gift some people lack.

They had better save their dollars by putting them into government bonds, which can be turned into cash when needed in the years confronting us.

SOME OF OUR EDUCATORS AND PSEUDO LIBERALS ARE URGING DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE. EVEN WITH THE TRAGEDY OF UNPREPAREDNESS AT BATAAN STILL VIVID IN MEMORY, THEY CAN'T GO FOR PREPAREDNESS. THE LONG-HAIRED APPARENTLY FAVOR LONG WARS.—Northwest Teamster.



LOCAL No. 843 of Newark, N. J., has suffered the heaviest war casualties of any Teamster local to date, according to the report of President Joseph J. Quillin. This union has lost 12 men in action, one in a military accident and a fourteenth is missing in action. Local No. 843 is composed of bottled beer drivers, warehousemen, bottlers and helpers. It has a membership of 2,100, according to its last report to the International.

Quillin does not know the military rank or the place of death of most of the men from his local killed in action. Their names are printed below, heading the list of casualties printed this month—43 more fighting Teamsters who lost their lives in the service of their country.

Killed in Action

EMANUEL SARDIS, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. Killed in the Pacific.

THOMAS CIAMPI, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

JOSEPH CULLEN, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

CLIFFORD HAYTHORN, Local No. 843. Army Air Corps.

EDWARD KELLY, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

VINCENT MANDINO, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

LAWRENCE MONAHAN, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

STEPHEN OTOCKI, Local No. 843. U. S. Maritime Service.

GEORGE PIETRUCHA, Local No. 843. Army Air Corps.

HARRY SAVAGE, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

JOHN ZAMBRI, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

ABRAM SWANTON, Local No. 843. U. S. Army.

CPL. ARTIE D. KELLY, Local No. 115, Winfield, Mo. He was a member of the Marine Corps, killed on Guam. He was a younger brother of A. T. Kelly, secretary of Local No. 115.

PVT. CHESTER J. LOZINSKI, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. Killed in France.

A. J. BUCKHOLTZ, Local No. 199, La Crosse, Wis. No details.

PVT. NELSON GILBERT, Local No. 493, Norwich, Conn. In Italy.

S/SGT. JOHN MORRISON, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. A tail gunner on a flying fortress, Morrison was shot down over Berlin.

PVT. ERNIE SQUATRITO, Local No. 671, Hartford, Conn. In Italy.

PVT. CLAUDE FOX, Local No. 650, Waterloo, Ia. In France.

PFC. SAMUEL GROVE, Local No. 572, Long Beach, Calif. An infantryman, he was killed in Italy.

PFC. WILBUR A. PHILLIPS, Local No. 261, New Castle, Pa. In France.

PVT. BERNARD COHEN, Local No. 134, Trenton, N. J. A member of an anti-aircraft gun crew, Cohen was killed in Italy.

SGT. C. LAMBROSE, Local No. 67, Washington, D. C. He was in the air corps and was shot down over Germany.

SGT. DONALD L. McDONOUGH, Local No. 462, Peoria, Ill. In France.

PVT. RAYMOND J. HOUGH, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Killed in convoy.

CPL. MEREDITH L. REED, Local No. 729, East St. Louis, Ill. In Germany.

PVT. MERLE MILLER, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. In France.

PVT. R. SCHMIDT, Local No. 743, Chicago, Ill. In Germany.

PVT. PAUL ROSENBLOOM, Local No. 156, Philadelphia, Pa. In France.

PVT. RALPH GROSSKLAGS, Local No. 742, Chicago, Ill. In Germany. He was the son of Barney Grossklags, business representative of Local No. 705, Chicago.

PFC. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR., Local No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y. A marine, Walters fell on Guam.

PFC. JOHN J. GRAY, JR., Local No. 541, Kansas City, Mo. In France.

PVT. ANDY ZUIDEMA, Local No. 374, Muskegon, Mich. In Italy.

PVT. THOMAS BOYER, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. In France.

SGT. PAUL WIGGINGTON, Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. In Italy.

Killed in Service

S/SGT. IRVING RAPPORT, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. In a plane crash in India.

LIEUT. ALFRED HANSON, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. He was one of 19 army air force members killed in a bomber crash at Greenville, S. C.

SGT. WELDON WILSON, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. In a plane crash in this country.

SGT. BENJAMIN GRATTON, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. In a plane crash in Florida.

PVT. FRANK ENGLER, Local No. 134, Trenton, N. J. In an accident in England.

Died of Wounds

SGT. JOHN McCUSKER, Local No. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa. Succumbed to wounds received with the Marines in the Palau Islands.

JOHN CRAVER, Local No. 430, York, Pa. No details.

GEORGE V. JOHNSON, Local No. 221, Minneapolis, Minn. In France.

Missing in Action

WALTER FURCA, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. Failed to return from his 50th bombing mission over Germany.

PVT. RUSSELL G. BARR, Local No. 501, Vancouver, Wash. In France.

LIEUT. HERBERT R. CHAMNESS, Local No. 572, Long Beach, Calif. A Liberator pilot, Chamness's plane was last seen falling out of formation after bombing the Brenner Pass, between Austria and Italy.

SGT. LOUIS SCHWEIGERT, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. In France.

PVT. CECIL R. CARDWELL, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Iowa. In Germany.

Wounded in Action

- 1ST SGT. BILL WILLIAMS, Local No. 117, Seattle, Wash. Williams, a business agent of Local No. 117, was seriously wounded in Italy while fighting with an infantry company.
- SGT. FRANCIS J. LAFFEY, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass. Seriously wounded in France. He was in the mechanized cavalry.
- ANTHONY LAMPEN, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. A business agent of Local No. 527, Lampen was badly wounded in France.
- PVT. HENRY VANDERMOL, Local No. 374, Muskegon, Mich. In France.
- PVT. THEODORE ZAORSKI, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Seriously wounded in Germany with a tank destroyer battalion.
- LIEUT. JACK CLOSE, Local No. 44, Seattle, Wash. Wounded for the second time fighting in Germany with the infantry.
- PVT. CHESTER BRELL, Local No. 742, Chicago, Ill. Wounded on Guadalcanal.
- SGT. THOMAS COWLEY, Local No. 156, Philadelphia, Pa. On Guam.
- SGT. JOSEPH SCAMPINI, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Belgium.
- SGT. MERLE C. SMITH, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Ia. An air force photographer, Smith was wounded over Saipan.
- GEORGE HEAVNER, Local No. 453, Cumberland, Md. In Germany.
- SGT. CHARLES SMITH, Local No. 804, New York City. Blinded by wounds received. In France.
- PVT. CLARENCE SANDERS, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. Seriously wounded. European theatre of war.

Cited for Bravery

- CPL. ROBERT G. SIEFERT, Local No. 26, Danville, Ill. Cited by his commanding general for "extreme efficiency reflecting great credit on the military service" as a member of the Signal Corps during the invasion of France.
- S/SGT. VINCENT CABONE, Local No. 493, Norwich, Conn. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Oak Leaf Cluster.
- T/SGT. PAUL V. CARLSON, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Ia. Awarded the Air Medal for operations that resulted in his capture by the enemy. Now a prisoner of war in Austria.
- 1ST LIEUT. RICHARD CARPENTER, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. Awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to his Air Medal after completing 50 combat missions as a pilot over Italy, France, Hungary and Bulgaria.
- SGT. WILLIAM E. DREHER, Local No. 392, Cleveland, Ohio. A member of a Ranger battalion, Dreher was promoted from private to sergeant and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "distinguished heroism displayed when under heavy enemy fire on a battlefield in France."

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In our November casualty list we printed the names of eight men wounded, missing and captured as members of "Local No. 152, Philadelphia." This should have been Local No. 156, Philadelphia. There is no Local No. 152 in Philadelphia. That local is in Cincinnati, Ohio. We hope there was no confusion over the error. Our apologies to Local No. 156.

Boston Disturbers Are Ousted

WE HAVE some men, who should know better, who are continually candidates for office and have been rejected, who are present at every meeting, making trouble for the elected officers, causing misunderstandings and discontent within the meetings.

Of course this kind of selfish, freakish, incompetent individual will always be with us.

They tell you about the great work they did on some special occasion and they think that although they have showed inability and incompetency and lack of judgment, they should be continued forever as heroes within the union.

Others have come into our organization in recent years and they get their gang to support them in the meetings. They do nothing constructive.

Their whole method is destructive, by a whispering campaign and by back-biting and lying about the elected officers when their pledge and obligation compels them to support the officers and never do anything or say anything in any way against the union, and to regard their fellow members as brothers.

We have in mind a few of those cases and if it continues, we are now warning them that the International Union will proceed against them as we did in Boston, and they may be expelled from our organization.

We suffered in Boston for two or three years with a few disturbers, who eventually went too far in creating discontent, and now they are on the outside looking in and they

are going to remain on the outside if it takes every man and every dollar in this International union to keep them on the outside.

We believe in exercising patience, but when patience becomes an evil instead of a necessity and a virtue, then we cannot allow the union to suffer and be torn by dissension within caused by a few self-seeking individuals who are not union men at heart and whose only desire is to promote their own selfish interests at the expense of the rank and file of our membership.

You who read this to whom the above statements may apply, we are now advising you to beware. We know the most of the disturbers and we have their records in headquarters. If you want to remain with us, support the elected or the regular officers, and if, at the end of their term you feel that you should be elected, you have the right to be a candidate, but you must proceed in an orderly, decent fashion and not be underhanded or use rough, threatening tactics.

Don't forget for a moment that we have dealt with similar situations and with disturbers who thought they were tough more than once in the past 38 years, and at the end they found out, when it was too late.

They were not tough; they only thought they were.

If you don't like this International Union of Teamsters, which is determined to carry on in accordance with the laws, then we say to you: take a withdrawal card and leave us decently. Don't stay with us and endeavor to destroy or weaken the union we have built up to benefit our 600,000 real members.

Colorado Research Department is Valuable

The value of the statistical and research department inaugurated this week by Teamsters Joint Council No. 54 of Colorado cannot be stressed too highly.

For the first time in Colorado, Teamster unions will have the full-time services of a technically trained person who can provide

facts on employment, production, costs of manufacture and distribution by locality, by industries, and for the nation.

It is inevitable that unions will increasingly use research services such as the Teamsters have established.

—Colorado Teamster.

Watch Your State Legislature!

Christian American Association Fights Unions

THE Christian American Association has opened a national drive to enact anti-labor laws in as many states as possible. This is the organization sponsored by Senator Pappy O'Daniel of Texas.

It supported the "right to work" constitutional amendments passed by the voters of Florida and Arkansas last November.

The Christian American Association is making its most determined fight before the Texas legislature attempting to pass both a constitutional amendment and a state law prohibiting the union shop.

Its influence will be felt in all other southern legislatures and its promoters announce they will introduce similar legislation in other states as well.

This campaign was forecast two years ago when *The Reader's Digest* started a similar crusade on the eve of the 1943 legislative sessions. A dozen states passed restrictive labor laws at that time.

Now the campaign is being renewed to strengthen existing laws by amendments and to enact newer and stronger laws to destroy organized labor.

Most of the state legislatures will meet this year. Many of them are in session now. Labor in every state where the legislature meets should be watching every measure introduced.

We must not be caught napping as we were two years ago. Teamsters should coop-

erate with other labor organizations in all states where there is an active legislative committee of labor.

If there is no such general labor committee functioning, the Teamsters should appoint one of their own, if they have not already done so.

The most spectacular anti-labor fight will center in the legislature of Texas. Probably one idea is to attract labor's attention to Texas and then slip something over in the other states.

The Christian American Association is one of the most dangerous organizations in America. Its membership is built on that of the old Ku Klux Klan and its activities parallel those of the Silver Shirts and the America First Committee.

It is an un-American organization which should be investigated by the new Dies committee in Congress. Such an investigation we believe would reveal many known seditionists attempting to promote domestic discord in this critical hour of the war.

Labor is in a terrific fight against an unscrupulous and powerful enemy. We are fighting the "invisible empire" of the old Klan, revitalized by the limitless funds of anti-labor industrialists.

Its influence will probably appear in every state legislature. Watch your local legislature closely or you may wake up to find that all your union contracts have been revoked by legislative action.

Employers and employees comprise a majority of the total population of our country. The future of the democracies rests to a great extent upon the shoulders of these two groups. If the employers and employees can and will work together, if they can and will settle their own differences and keep the wheels of industry running smoothly, they will have a steadying influence upon the balance of the population.—*St. Louis Union Labor Advocate*.

If every housewife in the country saves as little as four ounces of waste cooking fat in a week, it will produce the glycerine required to make 13,000,000 pounds of gunpowder. There's enough explosive power hidden in 10 pounds of waste fat to fire 49 anti-aircraft shells.

More Comfort for Truck Drivers

REVOLUTIONARY new seats and hydraulic shock absorbers, both developments of war research, will make the truck driver's job far more healthy and comfortable than ever before, it is indicated by recent demonstrations.

Seats that take all the jolt out of riding even the heaviest trucks over rough ground have been devised by the inventor and manufacturer of more than 200,000 special seats for army tanks, the Monroe Auto Equipment Company of Monroe, Mich. Already used successfully in controlled long-time tests, they have received the enthusiastic support of truck manufacturers, fleet owners and drivers.

For the first time, hydraulic shock absorbers are being used on a new heavy-duty truck being built for the army. Also a development by Monroe engineers, this is a triple-action "airplane type" shock absorber similar to those long used on leading automobiles and in active service on jeeps, tanks, armored vehicles and other mobile equipment in the war.

Together, these innovations promise comfort comparable to prewar passenger car

riding for truck drivers, as well as lower costs for fleet owners and greater protection to pay loads, permitting greater speed and lower operating costs.

The seat, which is made in single and double widths, utilizes variable rate coil springs which react equally to large or small passengers. It also has a double-action hydraulic shock absorber on the back, which resists both down and up jolts, leveling off the ride.

In connection with the shock absorber is a long auxiliary spring that limits the height of the seat in the free position and affords a resilient limit to the action.

A seat of this type installed on a so-called "killer" truck of a paper manufacturer soon made it the favorite truck in the fleet among the drivers. It is now used for longer runs and tougher loads than any other.

Army tests of the new truck employing the shock absorbers have shown a marked improvement in riding ease, safety and protection to cargo.

Together, these advancements are expected to lengthen the careers of truck drivers, reduce accidents and generally make the vocation more pleasant after the war.

Chicago Union Refuses to Protect Thieves

Recently three members of Local No. 743 were discharged from their jobs for pilfering merchandise. There seems to be a mistaken idea in the minds of a few members that the union will seek to protect members who are caught taking merchandise that does not rightfully belong to them.

In order that this false idea may be eradicated from the mind of any member who may erroneously entertain any such ideas,

let it be understood, once and for all, that under no circumstances will the union seek to protect any member when it has been proven that he or she has willfully stolen merchandise. Furthermore, the union will cooperate with any employer (with whom it has contractual relations) in measures which seek to protect their merchandise from petty thievery among their employees.

—Local No. 743 News Letter, Chicago.

Absenteeism among industrial workers is estimated at between 4.5 and 6 per cent. Absenteeism in Congress, where members earn \$10,000 a year and where the average work week is 25 hours, runs as high as 45 per cent. It doesn't make sense, does it?—The Motorman, Conductor & Motor Coach Operator.

Dies Committee Didn't Die

THE Dies committee didn't die. It has been set up as a permanent committee of Congress. There is one big difference, however. Martin Dies won't be on it.

He chose not to run for re-election and three other members of his committee who did choose, were not chosen by the voters.

So it will be a new committee that investigates subversive activities from now on.

Some labor organizations have voiced alarm over the continuation of this committee. Some labor organizations have reason to be alarmed because they have welcomed large numbers of subversive individuals into their ranks.

So far as the Teamsters are concerned, we don't need a congressional committee to take care of subversive elements in our ranks. We take care of them ourselves.

We, therefore, have nothing to fear from the Dies committee without Dies.

We do not like the sponsorship of the committee, however. It was promoted by the arch reactionary, Congressman Rankin of Mississippi. It was pushed through by a coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats.

The chances are it will be a reactionary committee. But as long as the committee confines itself to the purpose for which it was created, we have no objections.

As long as it investigates un-American activities and exposes subversive individuals and organizations, it will serve a useful purpose.

It might become one of our most valuable public agencies. And it might turn out to be a colossal flop. What the committee becomes depends on the integrity of the men who compose it. If they are sincerely interested in protecting the nation from subversive conspiracies, they will perform good service and earn public confidence.

If they are just reactionaries using their power to smear every liberal, they will earn the contempt that destroyed the usefulness of the Dies committee and swept its members out of Congress.

If the committee is determined to expose pro-Germans interfering with the war and creating discord between us and our allies, we suggest that it start its operations among its congressional sponsors.

There are men there who ought to be in a Reichstag instead of a Congress. Why not expose them first?

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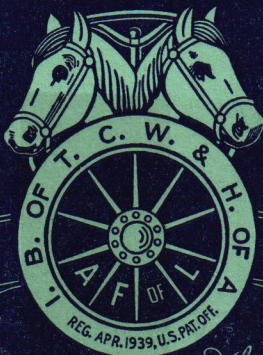
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